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KRIGIA, Schreber.—*K. Virginica*, Willd.; common; N. Y.; Glen Cove, Coles; not abundant on this part of L. I., *Ruger*.

CYNTHIA, Don.—*C. Virginica*, Don; common in N. J.; Fordham, Westchester Co., and Glendale and Locust Av., L. I., *Ruger*.

CREPIS, L.—*C. virens*, L.: Var. *diffusa*; Greenwood Cemetery, vid. § 50, Vol. I.

9. Herbarium Suggestions.—No. I. *Size of genus-covers and sheets for species*.—It is evident that some uniform standard ought to be selected by botanists for the size of the sheets of paper to which their dried specimens of plants are attached, and of the genus-covers containing the same, for this would greatly facilitate exchange from one herbarium to another. At present, however, no such standard is recognized, as is evident on consulting botanical works or in looking over the herbaria of different collectors.

Writers on botany usually pass the subject over, regarding it, apparently, as *infra dig.* Taking up half a dozen authors, whose works happen to be within reach, I find only two who mention it:—

Balfour, *Manual of Botany*, 1855, p. 658, recommends that the sheets for species should be 17 inches in length and  $10\frac{1}{2}$  in breadth.

Prof. Alphonso Wood, *Botanist and Florist*, 1870, says the paper should at least be 14 by 11 inches.

Dr. Torrey's sheets, which I have measured in his herbarium, are fifteen and one-quarter by eleven inches.

Dr. Gray's sheets for species are sixteen and four-tenths by eleven and one-half inches; his genus covers are sixteen and four-tenths by twelve inches. It may be noticed, in passing, that this relative proportion is objectionable, because no difference is made in height between the species and genus sheets, and, although packing a genus cover will not diminish its height, yet, in the necessary hurry of insertion, species sheets will project a little above or below, and in time will show a discolored margin, due to exposure to air and dust, which liability can practically be obviated only by allowing a difference in height as well as width.

Again, if report be true, an eminent botanist, on commencing his collection many years ago, ordered paper of a certain size which he had carefully selected. His stationer made a mistake of half an inch or so; the paper thus cut was too valuable to be thrown away; and the error has been perpetuated in all subsequent purchases, and has been followed by many of his pupils!

Whatever size is adopted, in commencing a collection, it must, almost necessarily, be retained in future, so that the following suggestions on this score can only be of use to younger botanists.

The size which I would propose as a standard, and one which I have tested by many years experience, is, in the extreme measurement of all outside covers containing sheets of dried specimens, eighteen inches in length by twelve inches in breadth; and the size of the enclosed sheets just one-half inch less each way. Your genus-covers, when folded and ready for use, will then measure a foot and a half in height by a foot in width. Your sheets to which your plants are attached will measure seventeen and a half inches

in height by eleven and a half inches in width. These dimensions possess the following recommendations :—

1st,—They are simple and easily recalled to mind.

2nd,—They are adequate for all plants which you may wish to put up yourself, and will include almost all mounted specimens which you are likely to receive from others. The only exception to this that I know of, was a collection of mounted ferns, imported by our lamented friend Denslow from Mr. Smith, of London, whose sheets were an inch or two larger each way.

3rd,—Most of the paper as found in the market can be cut up into these dimensions without much loss or waste. Owners of very large collections can order their paper direct from the manufacturers, of the exact size they desire, but this is impracticable for small quantities, and hence the present consideration is important.

I would remark that your stationer may tell you, that he can only cut certain paper, which you have selected, an eighth of an inch less in one of its dimensions than the size asked for ; thus, in order to avoid a curling or bending of the margin, it may be necessary to have your folded genus covers eleven and seven-eighths inches wide, instead of fully twelve inches, and this slight difference may be disregarded, as it is more than allowed for in the size of the sheets for species.

In putting up mosses, there are two plans which are sanctioned by different botanists. Some, like Prof. A. Gray, attach them to sheets of the same size as they do other plants. The advantage of this is, that the sheets will fit into the same pigeon holes as those containing the phænogamous plants ; the disadvantage is, that, since most mosses are small, a large part of the sheet will often be wasted room.

Other botanists use smaller sheets for mosses, in which case it is well to cut the ordinary genus covers and the sheets for species into four parts, and this will give a convenient size, and enable you to use the paper you have on hand. By this plan, however, smaller pigeon holes or paste-board boxes will be required. Every botanist must make his own choice between these two methods.

Some reader may like to know what quality of paper to select both for covers and sheets. I would say in reply, that I have obtained my paper recently from Asa L. Shipman & Son, Stationers, 25 Chambers St., N. Y., who have samples of the quality of paper used by Prof. Gray and Prof. Eaton, kindly furnished me by the latter.

F. J. B.

10. *Baccharis halimifolia*, L.,—grows on the edge of salt marsh, inside of Throg's Neck, quite near Fort Schuyler ; also along the southern edge of the salt marsh through which the Pocantico empties into the Hudson. In both places also grow *Iva frutescens*, L., and *Helenium autumnale*, L. *Solidago tenuifolia*, Pursh, I have found in several places back from the river, all the way from Dobb's Ferry to Sing Sing. *Helianthus decapetalus*, L., is frequent in Westchester Co., but by no means as common as in Central New York. *H. tuberosus*, L., either as a scape or otherwise, I have frequently seen in various places in Westchester Co. and on Long Island.